Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

BO TH'S THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Julius Casar." BOTH'S THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Julius Casar."

EAGLE THEATER.—Variety.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—1 and 7:45: "Pique."
G AND OFFRA HOCSE.—1:30: "East Lynne." 8: "Oliver
Twist." MISS Western.
OLYMPIC THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
PARK THEATER.—2 and 8: "Brass."
SAS FRANCISCO MINSTRILS.—2 and 8.
TWENTY-THERD STREET THEATER.—2 and 8: California
Minatels.

Minstrels.
TONY PASION'S NEW THEATER.—2 and S: Variety.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—1:30 and S: "Rose Mich WALLACK'S THEATER.—"She Stoops to Conquer."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Annual Exhibition of the American can Society of Painters of Water Colors.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC - Mart a Washington Reception.

TWENTIETH STREET MEETING-HOUSE. - 3 and 7:30; Religious Meeting.

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MISCELLANEOUS—2d Page—4th column: 8th Page—6th column.
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New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Montenegro gives up all intention of extending her territory, ____ A party of Italians bound for Montenegro were sent home by the Austrians. - Prince Kung received the diplomatic body with great honor on the 26th of January-the had been elected; Minister Buffet tendered his resignation.

DOMESTIC .- In the Babcock trial yesterday, Mr. Storrs spoke all day in defense of the prisoner. The President has issued a proclamation of the Na Charlotte Cashman's tional holiday to-day. — Charlotte Cashman's funeral in Boston was attended by large crawds or people; the floral offerings were remarkably fine, A large force of cavalry under Gen. Crook is preparing to move north from Fort Festerman.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Plymouth Advisory Council held private sessions throughout the day. Dr. Leonard Bacon accused Plymouth Church of evasion, and the Sixth Committee favored further investigation of Mr. Beccher's case. The reports of the other committees sustained Plymouth Church. Mr. Moody preached in the Hippodrome on "Arist's mission to the world. ___ The annual Commencements of Bellevue Hospital Medical Coilege and the New-York College of Dentistry were - An estimated loss of \$450,000 was cassed by the burning of the Lalance & Grosjan Manufactory at Woodhaven, L. I. - Gold, 1133, 114, 114. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar, at the close, 87710 cents.

Congress.—In the Senate yesterday, the District Coopens bill was passed by 31 to 25; the Western Timber Lands bill was passed, as also the act extending the time for filing Alabama claims; a proposition was made to treat for buying the Black Hills. In the House, investigations were ordered into the talked-of transfer of our Pacific commerce to Enwish ships, the reasons for Attorney-General Pierropoat's recent letter about no immunity to distillers. sales of bonds in London, and the transfer of the Geneva award from England; a charter for a railroad to the Black Hills was asked for; the Judiciary Reorganization bill was passed by a vote of 143 to

THE WEATHER,-The Government, report predicts clearing and cold weather. —— In this city yes-terlay the day was cool and cloudy in the afternoon, with rain at night; thermometer, 27°, 31°, 35°.

Parliament has promptly ratified Mr. Disraeli's purchase of the Suez Canal shares by voting the amount to be paid for them. The opposition was feeble and did little to impair the completeness of the Premier's triumph.

Prince Kung has made a timely display of sertesy to the diplomatic body at Peking. This was necessary in order to remove the unfriendly feeling produced by the hostile at-Thatil the German claim is settled, however, distrust will continue.

There is some prospect of a movement to inseach Gov. Kellogg. Only the fear that it may be considered as a lack of good faith after the Wheeler compromise, holds back the Democrats of Louisiana in this matter. The aitention in that State is rendered the more critical as E. C. Billings yesterday took his west as United States District Judge.

A review of the results of the revival in different churches lent special interest to the services yesterday at the Hippodrome. The nest marked instance of the spread of religious emotion is reported from the College of New-Jesey at Princeton, where it includes nearly

all the students. Smerican contractors should be stimulated to give more attention to South and Central American enterprises by learning that a Londer firm has undertaken to construct water works at Rio Janeiro, receiving therefor 330,000,000. With dull trade at home, foreign costracts of that kind have become especially

to a verdict laying no blame on anybody, the brought forward sufficiently show the same of the disaster. The wall was too sich did not require greater thickness for hight ; the builder had barely kept within he letter of the enactment. The present law wald require such a wall, if new, to be four thicker; but old walls of the kind are ertunately numerous, and the Chief of the

many buildings in the city more unsafe than those which went down in the fire.

After a protracted struggle in both Houses, the joint resolution to pay the interest on the District 3.65 bonds has passed the Senate. The public feeling on the subject is like that of a father paying the debts of a profligate son, with the distinct understanding that this shall be the last occasion of the kind. Perhaps the payment is necessary to keep up the good name of the family. But in such cases the son usually comes back again in a few months, as much in debt, as penniless, and as penitent as before.

The action of Dr. Bacon puts a new phase on the hitherto smooth surface of the Advisory Council's proceedings, since he claims that Plymouth Church has sought to evade the main issues. The present proposition is to have a "Scandal Bureau" take up the threads of the story and go into a more thorough investigation than was possible to the Council. The names of twenty pastors have already been selected from whom the church is to choose five to form the Bureau. This course, though quite unexpected, will prove far more satisfactory to that great proportion of the rebegious public that is anxious only for the trath than anything would be which the Council could possibly accomplish in its brief session. Meanwhile Mr. Beecher's challenges to heaven, earth, and the other place, to bring forth evidence against him, have called out a letter from Francis D. Moulton. Mr. Bowen has also written a letter to the Council. Furthermore, there is the sheaf of anonymous letters which Dr. Bacon has received and read for the Cameil's edification. All the committees of the Council have reported favorably to Plymouth Church, but final action has only been taken on one report.

SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND The world has outgrown its habit of apotheosis, and no longer loves to make demi-gods of its heroes and benefactors; or perhaps it would be better to say that its gratitude, affection, and even its reverence, have assumed a more rational expression and a familiarity which breeds no contempt. The Plutarch of the new age no longer loses himself in the misty maze of morning tradition, nor, having he begin by writing of some Theseus or Numa. Our practical British or American history even, begins with William the Conqueror; and much as he is admired, no miracles are related of Alfred the Great. It is fortunate for us, considering the utilitarian phases of thought and action to which we have accommodated ourselves, that in Washington a homebred simplicity of character and much more than the usual modicum of common sense, constantly keep down any tende ey to epic evtravagance in an estimate of the man, while at the same time the largeness of his nature is never concealed by his Chinese New Year's Day. —— Returns from 499 outward habiliments and surroundings. Too districts in France showed that 258 Republicans great for familiarity, he was not too great for the nation's love; and those who describe the dignity of his demeaner do not forget to mennature and education stately in his manners, but every soldier in his ragged regiments knew how gracefully be could unbend. His was the true courtesy which lends a charm to superiority of station by only seeming to forget it. In matters of etiquette no man could be more punctilious; yet when his master of ceremonies so arranged the President's receptions as to throw about him something of the divinity which doth bedge a king, Washington, not a little vexed, forbade a repetition of details borrowed from royal drawing-rooms; while, nevertheless, he is said to have almost paralyzed by a look some illbred person who for a wager familiarly touched him on his shoulder. No public character of his time, hardly of any other, ever and always so carried into his public life the private virtues which keep the world sweet and possible to be lived in.

Of almost every vice he was incapable. He could not have told an unituin cause which he had so much at heart. He was scrupulous to a farthing in his money dealings with the Congress. His natural temper was exceedingly warm, but he had so schooled himself that any exhibition of it was rare indeed, and argued strong provocation. He had nothing of the Virginian habit of carelessness in his private affairs; his hospihim into insolvency, as it did Jefferson. It is easy and pleasant to imagine what his life would have been if the exigency of Virginia and then of all the colonies had not summoned him from retirement. A high-minded and intelligent country gentleman, a strict yet kind-hearted and eminently just master, an obliging and sociable neighbor, and a sensible, useful magistrate, the business of his days would have been the administration of his plantation, and the events of his life the vicissitudes of crops. At his birth this seemed to be the career in store for him. The peril of the colony summoned him first into military service and providentially trained him for a soldier in the school of martial adversities. He had known the bitterness of defeat; he tirede of the Chinese Government last year. had experienced the perils which compel a commander to decide instantly and to act energetically; he had learned the art of husbanding limited resources, and he knew precisely of what the American militiaman was capable. He brought the strategy of surprise. which was so brilliantly exhibited at Trenton. from old Indian wars in which he sometimes conquered and sometimes was beaten. There was no department of an army and no variety of operations effensive or defensive with which he had not had some practical familiarity, from the conduct of a siege and the ordering of a line of battle down to the minutiae of sutlers and the transactions of commissaries. The wisdom of his selection as commander of the colonial forces impresses us more forcibly than almost any incident of the Revolution. It would have been easy to make a mistake. There was no lack in New-England and New-York of distinguished military men trained in the French and Indian wars, of maturer age and of larger experience, and unquestionably the selection of Washington occasioned not a little local jealousy, which never entirely disappeared, however the result may have amply justified the decision of Congress. More than the greatness-comething of the goodness-of While the inquest on the men killed by the Washington's character is demonstrated by the taking wall at the Broadway fire has resulted equanimity with which he encountered the miserable intrigues which forever disgraced so many of his own officers during the progress of the war, and sought to snatch from him the sword which, to the best of his remarkable

But if the merits of Washington were great,

ability, he was wielding. Only when the his-

tory of these treasons shall be honestly writ-

ten will the world know the embarrassments

the discouragements, and the danger which he

successfully encountered.

forgetting much else, to this hour the nation is tenacious of his honorable fame and immortal memory. The lapse of a century has not in the least abated the love and reverence with which he is regarded. Monuments are still erected to perpetuate his achievements, and new statues and paintings renew our familiarity with his personal appearance; cities and children, streets and ships, societies and inns, are still named for him; his biography is continually rewritten, while only the sure instinct of popular respect saves him from presentation upon the stage. He has passed thoroughly into history. The immortal names are few, but beyond a peradventure his is one of them. When the story of our war for liberty has mellowed into the epic he will be the predestinate and central figure of our Diad. Let us be grateful that he lived so pearly in our own day and generation, that something human

may still mingle with our reverence, and that

above all he is "first in the hearts of his

" countrymen."

TOO MUCH "BABY ACT! It grows exceedingly monotonous, the plading of the baby act. Here now is Gen. Babcock, a man grown, with certainly average capacity, or he would not be where he is, and he under a criminal charge goes into court and undertakes to dissipate the effect of the testimony against him by pleading the baby act. "I did not know these men were "conspirators again-t the Government. I did "not suspect they were carrying on a system " of frauds upon the Treasury. I found them enjoying the confidence of men in high station, and themselves holding official posi-"tions of trust, and I believed them accord-" ingly to be honest and upright." This is his plea, his explanation of the correspondence in which he has been involved, and by which he has been compromised; this his defense against the suspicions which array of telegrams, letters, messages, and communications of various sorts has accumulated against him. "How "could I know," cries out this full-grown man, who is credited with at least average intelligence, educated at West Point a soldier, having had opportunities for knowing men, with much experience of the world and acto write of a modern Casar or Pericles, does quantance with affairs; a man whose career for several years has not been such as to impress one with the notion that he is simpleminded or easily imposed upon; a person so shrewd as to be able to gain large sums of money on speculative investments; so high in the confidence of the Executive as to be in trusted with the most delicate diplomatic negotiations, and authorized, even without the sanction of law and regardless of the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution, to make treaties; a person of such versatility and such range of acquirements and capacities that he holds at one time a military commission, a diplomatic appointment, and two or three civil offices, in all of which he exhibits thrift and sagacity in a marked degree-" how could I know," he asks with a great air of injured intion the sweetness of his smile. He was by nocence, "that those men with whom I was "on terms of such intimacy were conspira-'tors and thieves?" It is not denied, if we rightly read the testimony for the defense, and apprehend its drift, or if we are correct in our understanding of the case as it has been given to the court and jury and to the public, that the men with whom Gen. Babcock was in such intimate and confidential correspondence were guilty of the offenses of which they were charged, and have been found guilty and sentenced. The most carnest friends of that gentleman do not undertake to say that there is no ground of suspicion in the strange and mysterious correspondence carried on in cipher and under fictitious names. It is only claimed that he was not aware of their character; in short, that those evil and designing men used him for their own purposes. He is not only innocent, but an innocent. His integrity is defended at the expense of his intelligence. He is not a knave, but a-

We do not mean to prejudge Gen, Babcock, por to anticipate the judgment of the court or the verdict of the jury. We have striven from the commencement of the trial, indeed from the moment that suspicion began to run in the direction of the Executive Mansion, to tality was great, but hospitality never plunged give the accused full benefit of every reasonable assumption or fact or implication in his favor. We have not been willing to believe that the taint of political corruption and dis honest greed had extended so far as into the official family of the Executive. We prefer now to accept the theory of the defense that Gen. Babcock has been more sinned against than sinning. But the testimony in the case is now all in and the evidence closed, and we submit to any candid mind what must be the inevitable conclusion from it. To what does the assumption of innocence, based upon the previous good character of the accused, force us in our judgment of his intelligence ! When we consider the character of the men already convicted of this conspiracy with whom Gen. Babcock was in constant correspondence and the closest intimacy; that the basiness in which they were engaged was a matter of almost public notoriety; that they flaunted their illgotten wealth in the face of the public in such manner as of itself to excite suspicion; that the correspondence had all about it and interwoven in it such mystery and secreey as in any ordinary mind would have excited inquiry as to its alterior meaning :- when, we say, all these, the salient facts in the case, are taken into considcration, it must be confessed that this is a man too easily imposed upon to be trusted with any serious responsibility, or to be assigned to any official position requiring ordinary intelligence for the discharge of its duties. There is a legal maxim that ignorance of the law is no excuse. It would be well to extend it so that such ignorance of what is due the public sense of decency and good morals as leads an official into confidential intimacies and cipher correspondence with rogues should be no excuse. In a healthier political atmosphere, with a more rigid regard for private and public morals, it would perhaps be so. But we have come in the past five or six years into an entirely different condition. It is so much the fashion nowadays to gloss over irregularities, to condone small vices, palliate political sins, except they be in an opponent, and to content ourselves with the thought that it might be worse, that some at least of our high officials are not personally grasping, greedy, and dishonest, that we let men plead ignorance and the baby act. and are only too glad to find excuses for them. Men in office have been asserting their integrity at the expense of their intelligence with various degrees of success, but with persistent regularity, for the past three or four years.

well, let the maintainers of his innocence say

what he is; what their own logic drives them

to pronounce him.

The Crédit Mobilier statesmen did it. Ex-Senator Harlan with his two \$5,000 checks Department testified that there were equally great has been his reward. Most unwisely did it. The District of Columbia Ring with That country was one of the very last to make ap-

Secretary Delano's plea was the same. All the Indian Ring availed themselves of it. So did the Canal Ring in this State. Minister Schenck with his Emma Mine scandal falls back upon it. It is the plea, in short, everywhere and all the time wherever there have been dishonest administration, peculation, corruption, robbery. Always somebody is the victim of conspirators or evil advisers, and somebody never does wrong except through ignorance or misappreliension. The last and best illustration of it we have seen was not in official life, but it shows how contagious is the example of representative men. It was the case of a Chinaman, who, having been caught stealing a g idiron and kicked out doors, turned upon his parsuer in the most innocent manner with the inquire, "You no likee "lend 'um?" Didn't know it was stealing. Only borrowing. These gentlemen, all of them, are too credulous, too easily imposed upon. Why would it not be well to require hereafter some degree of intelligence in publie men? They have abundance of integrity, it seems. The trouble is they have not the intelligence or capacity to make their integ-

rity worth anything. THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

After nearly two months of turmoil the French electoral campaign ended on Sanday by the election of the new Chamber of Deputies. The returns come in slowly from the 723 districts which voted, but it is certain that the administration has suffered a signal defeat, and that the Conservative Republicans will have a working majority in the new Chamber. This is confirmed by Minister Buffet's tendering his resignation to President MacMahon, who, however, seems disposed to retain him in office until the new Legislature assembles. In doing so the Marshal-President acts prudently, since the intervening fortnight will afford him time to realize fully the meaning of the popular verdict.

Many incidents impart interest to the returns. M. Rouher has been elected in Corsica, but his Bonapartist ally, M. Emile Olivier of Franco-German war notoriety, was defeated by a Republican in the Var. The same fate befell Baron Haussmann in Paris, where he formerly backed in the full sunshine of Imperial favor. M. Thiers was returned in Paris, as were also the Radicals Barodet, Floquet, and Louis Blanc. M. Gambetta enjoys the distinction of being chosen by five districts, while M. Louis Blane was elected by four. M. Renault, who resigned the Prefecture of Police because he incurred M. Buffet's displeasure by accepting Republican aid, is elected, and will probably be reinstated by the next administration. Among the defeated, however, is M. Naquet, a violent Radical, who was actually nominated against M. Gambetta in Merseilles. -

In the light of the present returns the day has resulted in a great triamph for popular government. Each party put forward in most cases its best men, and will be represented by experienced statesmen who will impart importance to the new Assembly. Opposed as many of the country deputies are to the Republic, their services will be needed both to restrain the radical element and further general legislation. The Republic has little to fear from their hostility, which will no doubt be tempered by prudence.

WE MUST WAIT.

What would be thought of a conference of modern European and ancient Egyptian astronomers solemnly delegated to "harmonize" the Ptolemaic and Newtonian planetary systems? Would any man outside of the lunatic asylums expect them to agree ! It is just as absurd to expect those Congressmen who believe that paper money and ink are the food and drink of the nation to unite with the advocates of a return to real, enduring money. The thing is impossible. To look for it is to expect a downright miracle. It will be creditable to the inflationists and anti-inflationists of the Democratic caucas committee if they re-

Look at the actual situation, Can any one deny that a majority in both Houses of Congress are opposed to any measure which will hasten the day of specie payments ! Secretary Bristow has already the power to self bonds and accumulate coin. He can also under certain restrictions occasionally burn or bury a few greenbacks. It is a notorious fact that neither the Senate nor the House would lift a finger to add to either of these powers.

The friends of a currency that has continued good under all circumstances since Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah for four hundred shekels of silver, must not expect the measures of inflationists and trimmers always to work contrary to the purposes of their contrivers. The Act of Jan. 14, 1875, monstros ity as it is in many of its provisions, is at least a stronger bulwark against inflation than the soft-money men and amalgamationists of this Congress will ever permit to be put up in its place. What course, then, can the true friends of resumption take but to discourage efforts to mix fire and water? We are proud to say that we did not encourage the last Congress in this sort of jugglery, though the laugh happens to be on our side.

Since 1873 people have had time to think over the merits of "the best currency we have "ever had," and the reflecting portion of them are every day becoming more and more convinced that a tangible and definite standard of value is a desideratum. Nations which have such a standard are never convulsed as we have been for the last two years by inflation agitators. No man knows what the dollar will be in 1879. Terrible as the specie dollar is painted by the inflationists, we are confident that its superiority over no dollar at all, or one rapidly verging toward zero, will day by day become clearer to the sober mind. Why is it that quiet reigns in England, France, and Germany, though "bankruptey and ruin" have been successively predicted for each of those nations by Mr. Kelley ! Why does the emigrant turn from the land of paper and rest contented under the domination of gold? Dull trade is not peculiar to America, but this deafening uproar about money is heard nowhere else. The tree must be judged by its fruit. Our hard money disappeared no less than fourteen years ago. What has happened to us since, in so far as money has had anything to do with it, is the outcome of paper money. If the fluctuations of inconvertible paper have brought us to the very verge of ruin, as the inflationists allege, the less we have to do with it in future the better. If the majority in this Congress cannot see through inflation we must wait for Congressmen of sharper vision. There is no help for it. Wait we must.

that some annoyance is felt in Paris at "the delay in preparing and forwarding a plan of the space assigned to French exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition." But the delay was all caused in France.

One of our foreign correspondents has reported

its overissues and its disregard of law did it. | plication for room, and gave no intimation of the amount that would be required until everything had been allotted except a space saved for her by our Commission at a venture. The French have lately proposed that we should take down the western end of the Main Building and move it along toward the Machinery Hall, so as to give them more room; but this request, of course, has been declined.

> We cannot but consider it an indication of the desperation of the opposition to Rapid Transit that pamphlets containing indefinite charges that conpiracy to rob the city and its citizens lies at the ottom of the movement to secure elevated roads, should have been scattered broadcast over the city. These pamphlets contain no name of author or publisher which serves to give them authority or attach credence to the statements they contain. They are a weak invention by the nearly discomfited enemy of a wise reform.

> > PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary Delano is in California with his

Prof. E. E. White of Columbus, Ohio, has een elected President of Pardue University in Indiana The tombs of La Fontaine and Molière, in the cometery of Père la Chaise, at Paris, are being re-stored.

A son of Mr. James Lick, the California philanthropist, has received a judgment against his lather of \$5,285 for services.

President Porter of Yale College will deliver sermon on the life and character of the late Dr. Bush-eil, in New-Haven, n-xt Sunday morning.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, while performing in Richard the Third " in Cincinnati, was presented with a copy of Appleton's "Picturesque America" in two voluces, bound in morocco.

The trustees of the Sears estate, at Boston, and the heir to it, Mr. Joshua M. Sears, have appealed to he Supreme Court to give a legal interpretation to some

The late John Forster's funeral was attended most of the literary men of London, among who were Lord Lytton, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Mr. James A. Froude, Mr. Henry Dickens, and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald.

The Mussulmans have permitted the Christians to put up bells in the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem As the Mohammedans are opposed to bells, the sound of one has not been neard in the building since Sultan Saladin entered the city in the 12th century. Mr. Gladstone is not engaged, as has been

stated, upon a theological work. He is devoting his eisure to the preparation of a work which he proposes o call "Thesaurus Homerikos," which will aim at set-ing forth in a form convenient for reference the vast tores of fact, or what the Germans call the realism of

The following account of the funeral of Francis Deak is given by a correspondent at Pesth: "It was beyond all description, grand and imposing. There has been nothing like it since the coronation of Francis Joseph. His Majesty was represented by his first Aide de-Camp; her Majesty by the Steward of her Household. Count Andrassy was there. The Austrian Reichrath was represented by a deputation of roth Houses, and by the Presiden of the Lower House, always one of the boar triends of Hungary. All the officers of the garrison no on service, and the Houvets with Archduke J seph at their head, formed part of the procession. Along the three and a half English miles from the palace of the Acasemy to the cemetery there was gathered in the streets and at the windows the whole population of the lown, besides the themsands who had come in from all parts of the country. The Cardinal Private of Hungary performed the service. The President of the Lower House of the Dat made an address. Members of both Houses carried in turns toe path and a special carrings had to be provided to carry the hundreds of wreaths. The coffin was deposited in a chapel close to Count Louis B stabyanyl's monument." de-Camp; her Majesty by the Steward of her Household. OTTAWA, Feb. 21.-It is expected that be-

tween 500 and 600 persons will be present at the grand ball to be given by the Governor-General and Ludy rin at Riceau Hall on Wednesday next.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Fort of Illinois is said to be oming into prominence as the Republican candidate for ernor of that State.

If the Wisconsin Republicans do not declare for Mr. Blaine in their Convention to-day his friends will appointed. The State has been zealously canvassed in his interest, and he seems to be die rly the most popular candidate.

The Independent Voter seems to have a liking for a ticket composed of Bristow and Jowell. Whetever he has spoken recently he has uttered remarks of that kind. There is excellent evidence that an immotion. The wire puliers and "workers" do not, how

It is not of much account anyway, but perhops it is worth mentioning that one of the Washington Administration organs, The Chronicle, has change bands and has been turned in a new direction. It has not come out directly for soft money, yet it savagely a is the resumption act, and looks upon Judge Kelley as embodiment of financial wisdom. Precisely weat desman has hold of the crank is not known.

While it is evident that the rag-money party possesses an extraordinary amount of wind in proportion to its members, there is no doubt that the prodigious era. This is shown by the increasing number of politi cians who are mounting the fluencial fence. They are not inflationists, they declare; perish the thought. They are simply auti-contractionists. At this off-repeated state ment the rag baby grins with delight.

The New-Haven organ of the Connecticut Democracy, The Register, is evidently somewhat alarmed by the noise the soft-money faction has been making in that city. If attempts to say a reassuring word, and succeeds only in showing its fright: "Our friends through t the State may rest assured that there will be no cause for division in the State Convention from the action of e New-Haven Democracy. There is but one sentiment among us on the financial question, and that is, ' the best among us on the inflarcat question, and that is, the loss way out of present troubles. If opposition to the 'sherman Resumption act' has 'healing in its wings,' it will be made to appear; but if anybody supp see the Democracy of Connecticut will go back on its record, or its principles, he will be disappointed."

The recent Independent or Inflation Conention in Illinois was not, apparently, a very important miblage. Everybody seems to le laughing at the atriots who comprised the gathering. The Chicago Tribe says of the "standard-bearers" who were chosen to ld the rag baby aloft, that some are "old political nmers and played-out partisan plugs;" others "are bout as intelligent as horse-blocks," and "all of them re inflationists and dilutionists of the most crazy description." The most tremendous man of the lot eems to be the candidate for Treasurer, who was ecommended in a beautiful speech by a mem er "as a serman and master of seven languages." A man so earned as that ought to know too much to be an in-

Senator Sharon has started at last for his long vacant seat in the Senate. He left San Francisco n grand style a week ago, and is probably in Washing on now. Hefore starting he gave a Chronicle reporter his views on politics. He thought the next President would come from the Middle or Western States, and was very likely to be Gov. Hayes. "The Republicans," he added, "are sure to succeed unless they make some grave error. The Democratic party has already killed itself by its recent excesses. This is especially true of California, and in a measure true of the country at large. It was deprived of power for a long time without learning the uses of adversity. Its sudden prosperity will prove fatal to it. Then, moreover, it is the party of in-flation, which would ruin it without other causes. The result of the Ohio election fully demonstrated that fact. The best thought of the country is opposed to inflated currency, and the party which favors speedy resumption of specie payment will win the day." As for the currency problem the Senator said: "I cannot say that specle payment will soon be realized, but I see nothing in the way of speedy resumption if the Government sees fit to pursue the proper course. Let five per cent bonds be sold in foreign markets, and let \$400,000,000 of supposed to stand behind them. They should be at ce wiped out and silver should occupy their place. I certainly think we should be better off if financial tters were suffered to take care o themselves. There

PUBLIC OPINION.

While the Republican party is not guiltless, the voter is now confronted with the necessity of choosing between it and the Democratic party.-[Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

The Democratic ticket that seems to lead the rest now is Hendricks of Indiana for President and S. S. Cox of New-York for Vice-President.—[Mount Fleas-ant (Ind.) Free Press (Dem.) In the confusion of ideas in Congress on the

currency question, it would be best to unite on the un-conditional repeal of the Resumption act and press it promptly to final passage. If the presont Congress should do nothing more on the currency issue than repeal that law it would deserve well of the country, and there is palpable danger that if more shall be attempted at this

time all efforts for relief may be defeated.—[Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

The stock-jobbing, partisan presses of the Northern Republican party, would be widing even to Bazard another civil conflict, to perpetuate party control. These would prefer a frightful religious war to being deprived of the offices and parronage of the Government, including perquisites and stealage.—(Nashville American (Dem.) (Dem.)

Postmaster-General Jewell is said to contemplate an early retire vent from the Cablact, with a view to improving his prospects for election as United States Senator from Connecticut. The Cablact can't spare him and the Senate can; and, b sides, the second place on the Presidential teket is not so far removed that ar. Jewell might not reach it.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

When the President does ask Mr. Bristow to resign ander such circumstances as now exist, and while he is doing his utmost to restore the civil service to some show of honesty and decency, it will not take the honest men of the Republican party a great while to find a candidate upon whom they can cordially unite; and Blaine, Morton, and Conkling would be speedily assigned to the back scats.—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

THE DRAMA-MUSIC

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. The diamond is the diamond still, however

antique the setting. "She Stoops to Conquer," acted instruight in Wallack's Theater, blazed with unlimmed

inster,-a gem of exquisite dramatic substance in the rough gold of honest, simple, Saxon words,-and proluced again its wonted effect. A large assemblage of speciators saw its representation, and evinced, by felighted attention and by that happy laughter which it is such a luxury to hear, the fullness of pleasure with which all minds were suffused. The old play has seldom been so well done as it was upon this occasion, on any stage in New-York, within twenty years. The est of Murlowe's basisful scenes went with su of pointed effect and such a steady glow of humor that the audience forgot restraint and calle | Mr. Wallack back upon the scene, after his exit, with a tumult of applause, There was a similar tribute to Mr. Beckert and Madam Ponici, after the jewel scene, in act third, and Mr. Walack, Miss Dyas, and Mr. Gilbert were recalled after that act. The set for Hardeastle's parier, spaciously composed and colored in purple and gold, while it can ed fine stage ffeet, preserved a domestic atmosphere, and was replete with judicious detail and airy fancy. The broughout was that of enjoyment; and if allow ance be made for constraint in the performances of Hustings and Miss Necille, and commonness in that of Sir Charles Marlows, all the acting had the freedom of power that knows itself and is Joyous in its exercise. Mr. Wallack's Marlowe was in uncommon brilliancy last night. It has long been admired as a type of the grace, variety, humor, and life which perfect control of the art of comedy-acting can extract from a stiffly fashioned ideal. Mr. Gilbert is altogether the best Hardcastle on the stage: he has the character, the innate dignity, the mild humor, the cholerie fussiness, the country genteman tone,-which is the background of the part,-and the finish in portraiture. Miss Dyas, though not a brilliant Miss Hardcasile, since her personation had not sufficient of the glitter of comedy in the native passages ner sufficient of contagious and exhibitaring roguishness in the affected enes,-was yet an exceedingly good presentation of that character. Mr. Beckett has the youth, the drollery, the animal spirits, the bumpkin eccentricity with the bumpkin conveness for Tony Lumpkin, and he acted brilliantly. The advice o Mrs. Hardcastle, to declare the jewels stolen, has not een beiter given-with a more subtle sense of fun or duer effect-by any previous representative of the part new within public remembrance. Madam Ponisi was un-communically good, as Mrs. Hardenstle, and Mr. E. M. Holand made quite enough of Diggory. The public welong continuance would be a beneafit and a credit to this

EAGLE THEATER. Mr. Josh Hart has met with an encouraging

public response to his endeavor to improve the quality of framatic representations at the Eagle Thester. "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man," done in one act, was successful, last week, with Mr. G. H. Macdermott as Bob Brierly, and Mr. J. W. Jennings as Melter Moss, and last night a ew drams, named "Uncle Anthony, or from the Parlor o the Cabin," was produced, to a fair house and in a reditable manner. The piece depicts Southern Life, be-ore the war, and it is illustrated with bright and effective nery and fresh music. Mr. Charles Howard acted the hlef part, and Mr. Frank Converse, who plays skillfully on the banjo, contributed to the pleasure of the night. In addition to the drama, which is a wholesome, simple, and satisfactory work, many favorite variety performers were seen, in neat specialities.

LYCEUM THEATER.

A new play, called "The Shamrock," by Mr. J. G. Johnston, will be produced at the Lyceum Theater next Saturday evening. The performance will be for the benefit of the New York Foundling Asylum. The persons engaged to present the chief parts in this drama are Messrs, James Haggerty, Thomas B. Measher, H. J. For-man, J. H. Alliger, Mrs. I. E. Sykes, Miss Bessy Fox, and Miss Alice Woodhull, all amateurs.

HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

Extra day performances will be given at several of the local theaters to-day. The Union Square Theater, the Park Theater, Booth's Theater, the Pitth Avenue Chapter the Olymple Theater, the Twenty-thi Chenter, the Grand Opera House, Tony Pastor's Theater and the theater of the San Francisco Minstrels will all be open this afternoon. "Rose Michel," "Brasa," "Julius Casar," "Pique," Varieties, "East Lynne," and Negro Minstrels are the attractions.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A lady in Brooklyn has determined to do something for the musical culture of the people by giving good concerts at a cheap price. Her first purpose was to tatable a regular series of matinee entertainments, but tids scheme has been given up and a less ambitious one adopted in its place. As the first step in the movement a concert will be given at the Brooklyn Academy next Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The artists will be Miss Holtbrook, Schor White, and Mr. S. B. Mills, and the price of adraission will be 35 cents, with reserved scats up to 75 cents.

Thomas's fourth symphony concert takes olace next week. The programme consists of Haydu's suppony in G. No. 13 (which has only once before been object in this city). Wozart's plano-forte concerto in C. No. 467, Köchel), played by Mr. William Mason:

The programme at the 5th of Mr. Hamerik's

symphony concerts at the Part of Mr. Hamerik symphony concerts at the Pearody Institute in Baltimore consisted entirely of American and English works; name y, a symphony in D major, by Mr. O. B. Boise of this city; Mr. A. H. Pease's piano-forte concerts, of which we have already spoken; Sterndale Bennett's "Nainds" overture; and English songs, rendered by Miss which we have already spoken; Sterndale Benn-tts
"Nainds" overture; and English sours, rendered by Miss
Beebe. Both symphony and concerte were very well received. The Battimore Butletin says; "We had known
Mr. Pease heretotore as a writer of very poetic ballads,
with rich and scholarly accompaninents, but did not
know of his mastery of erche-stral composition, nor of his
rare skill as a panist. He is the best planist that
New-York has yet sent to us, not excepting Pattison, Hoffman, or Mills. His technique is as good, and
his inspiration much thore. This E flat concerns has
abundance of ideas, and they are skillfully treated. The
instrumentation is very heavy, and we are helimed to
think that the composition would be majoryed by less of
tattle effects, a more varied orchestral color, and a lighter instrumentation is very heavy, and we are feelined to think that the composition would be improved by less to tatti-effects, a more varied orderstral color, and a lighter usage of brass and instruments of perenssion. The plane part is adictrably written, but in delicate passages it is overpowered and lost. The work shows great takent, and we think that Mr. Pease has not yet reached his mainrity as a composer. His studies have, we believe, been chiefw in Germany; but he has not medeled himself on any other composer, nor even upon German traditions. We my fairly claim him as a distinctively American writer, and as yet one of the ploneers. The other work of great interest is the symphony by Mr. O, folse, written especially for his concert. The writer calls it a 'Symphonic poem, In Memoriam.' But it is in true symphonic form, and is more analogous to the 'Fantaslique' and the 'Harohi' symphonic of Berrier which embody a poetic idea, than to the symphonic poems of Liszt and Rubinstein. The work gains a sad interest from the fact that the composer is now in the South of France, dying of consumption. Ho fragmentary half-untered young life. 'Oberon' was written by You weber while he was sinking under consumption, and was calced the deathless creation of a dying man. Mozart put life has pulsations of life into his himmorful Reaftlem, and died before he ever heard it. It is said that Mr. Bobse has done the same thing—perhaps this is why he calls his work 'in Memoriam.' The first movement is full of genius and originality. It remends one now and then of Berhoz or of Meyerbeer, but not to the extent of limitation, either of thought or treatment. It shows great ingeniuty in the handling of the reeds and flutes, and a rare appreciation of the color of the violes and 'celli. The schero is wild and bizarre, feverish and lerky. It is very schero-if the crim were allowable one ought say scheroissimo. It has the charm of novelty and originality, though it lacks melody and sensuous beauty. It has a great value, too, as a foil to the next movement, which is an adagio—a 'Dead March.' This also is feverish and pitched in the strain of intensest grief, a grief keener than the nuneral march of Chopin, rather the sharp cry of angmash than the wail of wee. Nothing but the thought that this music came from the depths of genium feeling could redeem it from the charge of overstrained and theatrical sorrow. The deep reed tone, and the brass and clampor of cymbals verge upon the melodramic; but the movement has, like the others, the stamp of a decided and original genius. The last mevement is the best, except perhaps the first; and it has a greater sensuous beauty than any of them. Upon the whole the work is one that we can proudly claim as American. Its faults as well as its becauties are rooted in an original and sude clous American. Upon the whole the work is one that we can proudly claim as American. Its faults as well as its becautes are rooted in an original and sude clous American.